

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. LXXXV

Harold N. Moldenke

*LIPPIA INSIGNIS* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex gracilis usque ad 3 m. altus; ramis ramulisque gracilibus dense puberulis senectute glabrescentibus; foliis numerosis decussato-oppositis; petiolis distinctissimis 3—7 mm. longis dense puberulis; laminis foliorum coriaceis erectis plerumque subappressis rotundato-ovatis vel subreniformibus vel subdeltoid-eis 1—2 cm. longis 1.5—2 cm. latis, ad apicem rotundatis vel emarginatis, ad basin truncatis vel cordato-subtruncatis, supra scaberrimis rugoso-subbullatisque, subtus densissime breviterque pubescentibus, margine crenatis in siccitate paullo revolutis; inflorescentiis axillaribus paucis capitato-spicatis longiter pedunculatis; bracteis anguste ellipticis 6—8 mm. longis ca. 2.5 mm. latis utrinque sparse pilosulis margine distincte regulariterque ciliolatis.

A spindly shrub, to 3 m. tall, branched; branches and branchlets quite slender, indistinctly tetragonal, densely and uniformly puberulent with very short spreading hairs when young, becoming glabrescent in age; internodes apparently uniformly much abbreviated, 0.5—2 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite, numerous, almost overlapping because of the short internodes, apparently erect and more or less appressed to the branch; petioles very distinct and conspicuous, 3—7 mm. long, densely puberulent; leaf-blades coriaceous, beautifully round-ovate, subreniform, or subdeltoid, 1—2 cm. long, 1.5—2 cm. wide, mostly rounded (or emarginate) at the apex, truncate or cordate-subtruncate at the base, uniformly and regularly appressed-crenate along the margins (except at the base), very rough and rugose-subbullate above, very densely short-pubescent with erect hairs beneath, the margins somewhat revolute in drying; inflorescences few, axillary, usually one pair near the apex of each branch, ascending, to about 4 cm. long; peduncles solitary, slender, about 2.5 cm. long, sparsely and minutely puberulent; spikes subcapitate, 1—1.5 cm. long and wide, many-flowered; bractlets narrow-elliptic, 6—8 mm. long, about 2.5 mm. wide, sparsely pilosulous on both surfaces, the margins distinctly and regularly ciliolate; corolla hyocrotiferiform, mauve, white and yellow in the throat, the tube slender, slightly surpassing the subtending bractlet, puberulous outside, the limb 6—7 mm. wide.

The type of this most distinctive species was collected by R. M. Harley, S. A. Renvoize, C. M. Erskine, C. A. Erighton, and R. Pinheiro (Harley 17009) along a small stream with marsh on white sand and surrounding cerrado on sandstone rock exposures, at 950—1000 meters altitude, 16 km. northwest of Lagoinha (which is 5.5 km. southwest of Delfino) on the side road to Minas de Mimoso, in the Serra do Curral Feio, Bahia, Brazil, at approximately 49°20' W., 10°22' S., on March 8, 1974, and is deposited

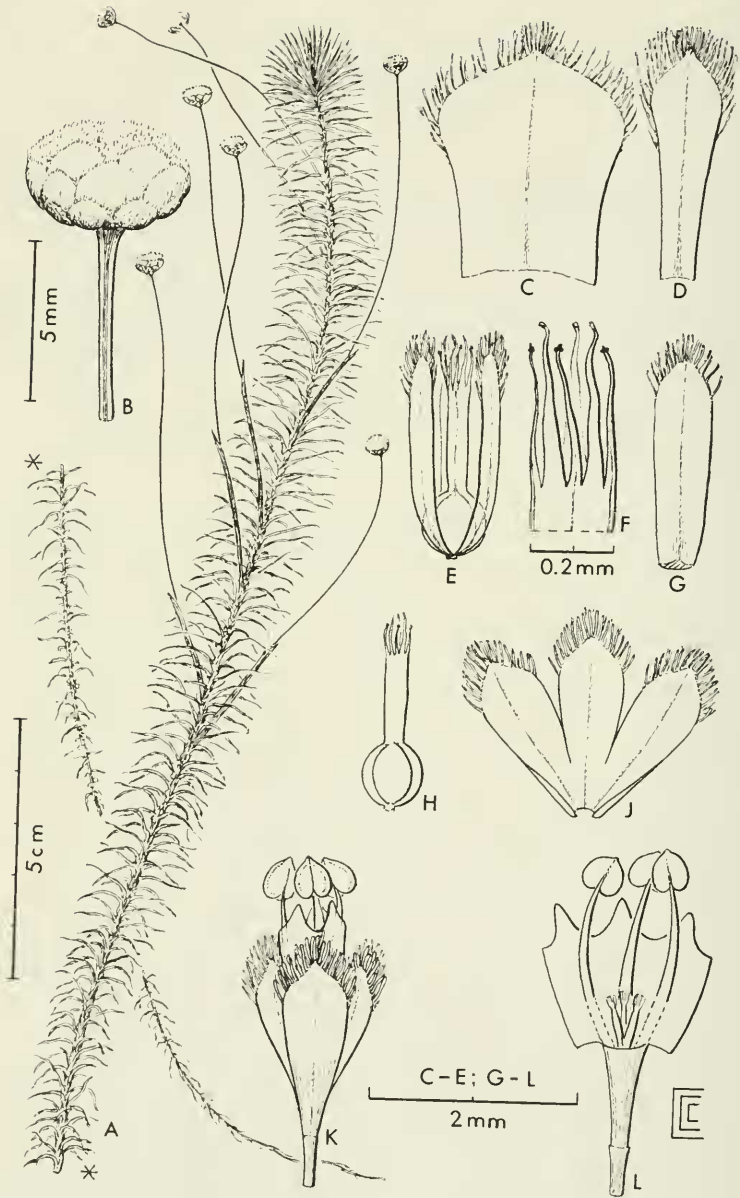


Fig. 1. *Paepalanthus capillifolius*

in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England.

*PAEPALANTHUS CAPILLIFOLIUS* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba aquatica vel subaquatica; caulis elongatis ad 57 cm. longis ubique densissime foliosis; foliis anguste linearibus vel filiformibus 10--15 mm. longis 0.06 mm. latis parcius longiterque pilosis basin versus dense longiterque pilosis sessilibus margine integris apice mucronulatis; pedunculis 1--3 aggregatis secus caulem irregulariter dispersis filiformibus 2.5--9 cm. longis 3-costatis glabris; vaginis angustissimis 2--3 cm. longis sparse irregulariterque pilosis; capitulis hemisphaericis 5--6 mm. latis; bracteolis involucri obovato-oblongis atro-brunneis apicem versus extus pilosis.

Aquatic or semi-aquatic herb; stems elongate, flexible, to about 57 cm. long, unbranched, very densely and uniformly foliose except at the very base, more or less long-pilose at the leaf-bases, terete, brownish; nodes indistinct; internodes much abbreviated, mostly less than 5 mm. long; leaves very abundant, sessile, opposite, subopposite, scattered, or whorled (or the lowest even alternate), quite uniform in length, spreading at right angles to the stem, very narrowly linear or subfiliform, 10--15 mm. long, about 0.06 mm. wide, entire, mucronulate at the apex, very sparsely and irregularly long-pilose or glabrate except for the rather densely long-pilose base; peduncles scattered along the stems, solitary or in groups of 2 or 3, widely divergent, filiform, 2.5--9 cm. long, 3-costate, glabrous; sheaths very narrowly cylindrical, closely appressed to the peduncle, 2--3 cm. long, sparsely and irregularly pilose; heads hemispheric, 5--6 mm. wide; involucrel bractlets obovate-oblong or obovate-lingulate, dark-brown, pilose at and toward the apex on the back; for remaining floral details see the accompanying illustration drawn in November, 1975, by Charles C. Clare, Jr.: Fig. 1. A - Habit; B - Flower-head; C - Involucrel bractlet; D - Receptacular bractlet; E - Pistillate floret; F - Pistillate floret showing style-branches and stigmas; G - Petal of pistillate floret; H - Gynoeceium; J - Sepals of staminate floret; K - Staminate floret; L - Staminate floret, sepals removed, corolla-tube opened.

The type of this distinctive species was collected by G. Hatschbach, W. Anderson, R. Barneby, and B. Gates (no. 36456) in "Solo umido da borda de Capão (zona de campo), BR 259, km 10", in the Município Diamantina, Minas Gerais, Brazil, on February 24, 1975, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey.

*SYNGONANTHUS DECORUS* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba parva annua; foliis basalibus caespitosis rosulatis numerosissimis parvissimis arcte recurvatis 3--5 mm. longis linearibus pilosulis; ramis solitariis erectis nigro-brunneis filiformibus 6--7 cm. longis teretibus nec tortis nec sulcatis glaberrimis; foliis ramorum angustissime linearibus vel filiformibus 5--10 mm. longis irregulariter glanduloso-pilosis rectis di-

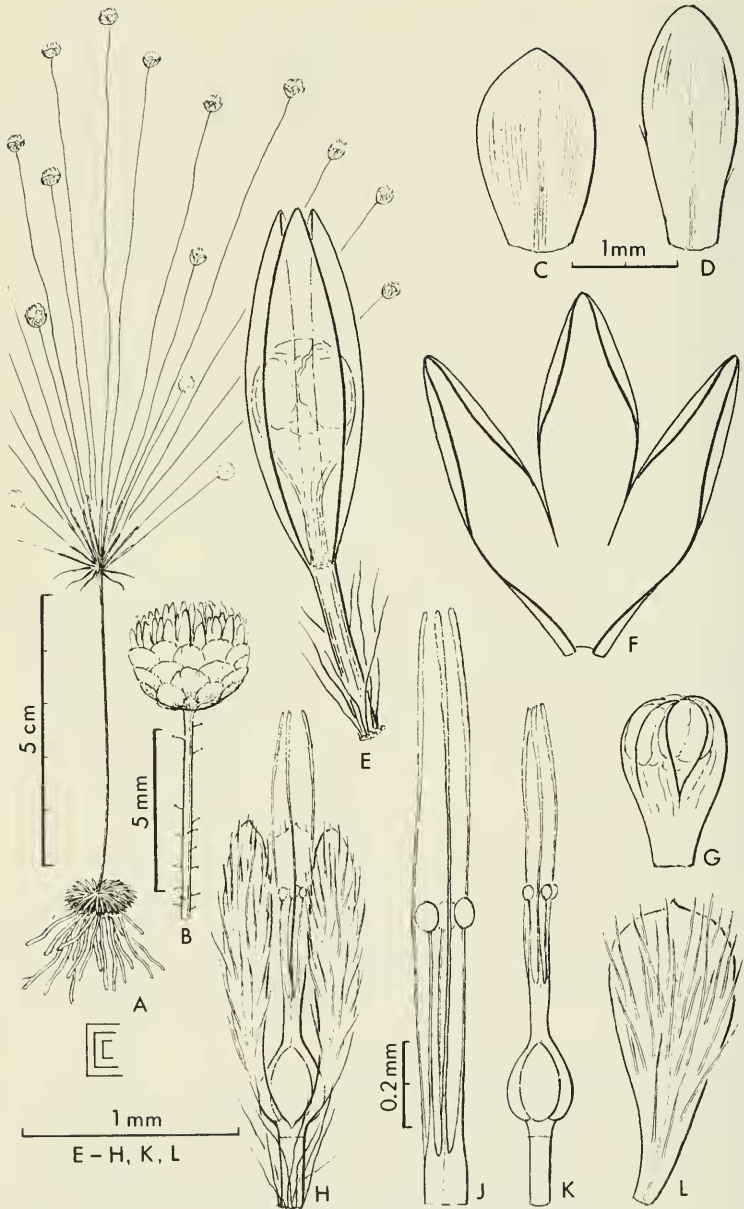


Fig. 2. Syngonanthus decorus

vergentibus; pedunculis numerosis umbellatis 5--13.5 cm. longis glabris flavidisque sed apicem versus sparse glanduloso-pilosis; vaginis anguste cylindricis 1--1.5 cm. longis densiuscule pilosis; capitulis hemisphaericis 5 mm. latis; bracteolis involucri stramineo-brunneis oblanceolatis glabris.

Small annual herb; basal leaves very numerous, cespitose, rosulate, very small, 3--5 mm. long, 0.5 mm. wide or less, linear, conspicuously recurved to the ground, pilosulous, acute; branches usually only 1 per plant, erect, brownish-black, filiform, 6--7 cm. long, terete, not twisted nor sulcate, glabrous, shiny; upper leaves terminating the branch, in a whorl of 16--20, unequal in length, 5--10 mm. long, narrowly linear or filiform, straight, rather stiff, divergent, irregularly glandular-pilose; peduncles in a terminal umbel of up to 25, erect or divergent-ascending, 5--13.5 cm. long, yellowish, glabrous except toward the apex where there are scattered capitate-glandular divergent hairs; sheaths narrowly cylindric, closely appressed to the peduncle, 1--1.5 cm. long, rather densely pilose, split at the apex, the blade lanceolate, erect, about 2 mm. long, pilose; heads hemispheric, about 5 mm. wide; involucreal bractlets oblanceolate, brownish-stramineous, glabrous; for further floral details see the accompanying illustration drawn by Charles C. Clare, Jr., in November, 1975: Fig. 2. A - Habit; B - Flower-head; C - Involucreal bractlet; D - Receptacular bractlet; E - Staminate floret; F - Sepals of staminate floret; G - Staminate floret with sepals removed; H - Pistillate floret; J - Pistillate floret, showing style-branches and stigmas; K - Gynoecium; L - Petal of pistillate floret.

The type of this interesting species was collected by Gert Hatschbach (no. 36804) on a sandy campo at "Rod. GO-12, km 5-10 a Sul de Alto Paraíso", Goiás, Brazil, on May 24, 1975, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE ERIOCAULACEAE. LVIII

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ERIOCAULACEAE Lindl.

Additional bibliography: Körn. in Warm., Vidensk. Meddel. Nat. Foren. Kjøbenhavn. 23: [309]--315. 1871; Fedde in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 46 (2): 596, 624, 651, & 810. 1929; Moldenke, Phytologia 32: 458--470. 1975.

It should be noted here that Fedde (1929) refers to page "827" in his work as mentioning Eriocaulon, but I fail to find any reference to this genus, nor to the family, on this page.